

**GCSE
HUMANITIES**

J445

Unit B031: *Cross curricular themes*

Specimen Paper

Time: 2 hours

Candidates answer on the question paper.

Additional materials:

Candidate
Forename

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Candidate
Surname

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Centre Number

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Candidate
Number

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided in the Answer Booklet.
- Read each answer carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
TOTAL	

This document consists of **18** printed pages.

Section A

Answer **all** the questions

1 Issues of Citizenship

(a) State three facts about:

(i) The government

[3]

(ii) The opposition

[3]

- (b) Study Fig. A and answer the questions that follow.

Fig. A

Different Types of Elections

1. First Past the Post	2. The Single Transferable Vote
Used in Great Britain. Each constituency has one seat. Voters vote for the candidate that they want. The candidate with the most votes wins.	Constituencies have more than one seat. Voters list candidates in their order of preference. A target number of votes are required. Candidates are removed until the correct number is elected.

- (i) State two differences between the two types of elections in Fig. A

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (ii) State two similarities of the two types of elections in Fig. A

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (c)** Political systems are not all the same. One important difference is the protection given to individual freedom. Explain how this protection may differ in a dictatorship and a democracy.

In your answer you could refer to:

- the importance of the media
- the role of the police and courts
- freedom of speech
- the right to protest and oppose

. [10]

Section A Total [20]

Section B

Answer **all** the questions

2 Economic and Industrial Issues

(a) State three facts about:

(i) Primary production;

[3]

(i) Secondary production.

[3]

(b) Study Fig. B and answer the question that follows.

Fig. B

Trade Union Aims

Trade unions aim to obtain for workers:

1. Improved wages and reduced working hours.
2. Improved working conditions.
3. Full employment and national prosperity.
4. Job security.
5. Benefits for members who are sick, retired or on strike.
6. Improved social security schemes such as unemployment, sickness benefit and pensions.
7. A say in government.
8. A role in company decisions.
9. A reasonable share of the profits of the company
10. Improved public and social services.

(i) State **two** aims which a trade union would negotiate with an employer.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

(ii) State **two** aims which a trade union would campaign for with the government.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (c)** Business activity can be organised in a number of different ways. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of any **two** ways of organising business activity.

In your answer you could refer to:

- Sole trader
- Partnership
- Franchise
- Limited Company

. [10]

Section B Total [20]

[Turn over

Section C

Answer **all** the questions

3 Environmental Issues

(a) State three facts about:

(i) Industrialisation;

[3]

(i) Conservation.

[3]

- (b) Study Fig. C and answer the question that follows.

Fig. C

Conflict over the use of National Parks	
Problems	Possible solutions
Problem A Footpaths worn away	Areas fenced off Car parks, park and ride schemes.
Problem B Parking on narrow lanes and verges	Provision of picnic areas and bins Redirect visitors to other attractions New routes, artificial surfaces laid Close road at certain times of year

- (i) State **two** possible solutions for Problem A.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (ii) State **two** possible solutions for Problem B.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (c) Recent human activity is increasingly blamed for a rise in world temperatures. In the twentieth century temperatures rose by 0.5°C ; in the twenty first century it is estimated that temperatures will rise between 1.5°C and 4.5°C . Explain how this global warming will affect human beings.

In your answer you could refer to:

- Causes of global warming
- Effects of global warming on the environment
- Attempts to control global warming
- Problems with attempts to control global warming

. [10]

Section C Total [20]

Section D

Answer **all** the questions

4 Religious and Moral Issues

(a) State three facts about:

(i) God;

[3]

(i) Faith.

[3]

(b) Study Fig. D and answer the question that follows.

Fig. D

Attitudes to Issues of Belief

- All life is sacred
- All forms of artificial contraception are unacceptable
- People should always consider the needs of others
- Euthanasia is acceptable
- Animal experimentation is reasonable
- People have a responsibility to look after the environment

(i) Using Fig. D, state **two** views with which most world religions would agree.

.....

.....

.....[2]

(ii) Using Fig. D, state **two** views with which most world religions would disagree.

.....

.....

.....[2]

- (c)** Rituals connected with birth are important to most religious people. Explain the importance of the beliefs and practices of one world religion.

In your answer you could refer to:

- ceremonies
- the role of parents
- religious buildings
- symbols

. [10]

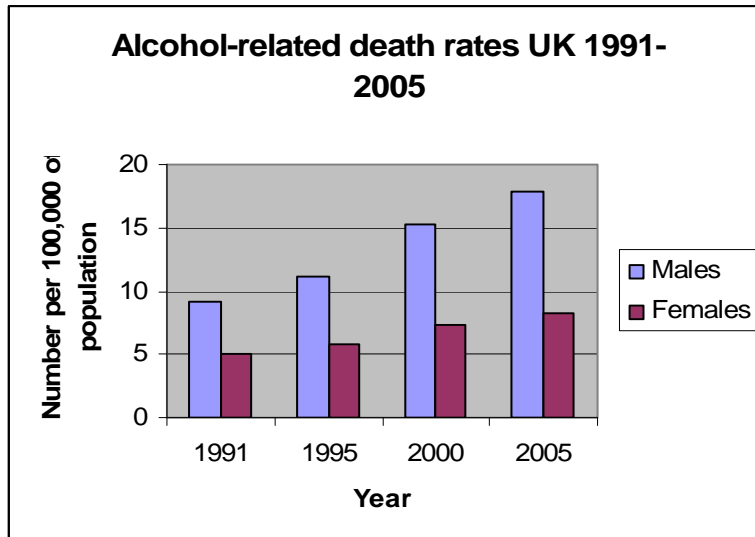
Section D Total [20]

[Turn over

Section E

Answer **all** the questions**5** Issues of Health and Welfare**(a)** Study Fig. E and F and answer the questions that follow.

Fig. E



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Fig. F

Drug Group	Effects
Narcotics	Immediate effect can be calming or stimulating. Dulls the ability to feel pain Marked exhaustion when wears off
Barbiturates	All are poisonous. Can produce drunken behaviour. Sometimes the user lapses into a coma and dies.
Amphetamines	Intoxification often followed by exhaustion depression and paranoia.
Cannabis	Immediate effect often depends on what the user wants.
Hallucinogens	Hallucinations, changes in sensory perception, panic, impaired judgement.

It's your life by Molly Creston. Thomas Nelson, 1979**(i)** Using Fig. E state the sex most likely to die of alcohol related disease.

.....

.....[1]

- (i)** Using Fig. F state a drug group which is poisonous.

[1]

- (b)** 'Alcohol should be classified as a dangerous drug. It affects more people than illegal drugs and can be lethal.'

Do you agree? Explain your answer using information from Figs E and F as well as from your own studies.

In your answer you could refer to:

- the reasons alcohol is legal
- the similarities between alcohol and dangerous drugs
- the arguments in favour of classifying alcohol as a dangerous drug
- the arguments against classifying alcohol as a dangerous drug

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SPECIMEN

.....[18]

Section E Total [20]

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Copyright Acknowledgements:

Sources:

Section E

Document E: Alcohol related death rates, UK, 1991-2005. Office for National Statistics. © Crown copyright 2006

Document F: 'It's your life' by Molly Creston. Thomas Nelson, 1979

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The maximum mark for this paper is **100**.

SPECIMEN

Section A: Issues of Citizenship				
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark		
1(a)(i)	<p>State three facts about:</p> <p>The government</p> <p>1 mark for each correct fact relating to the term Government e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Winners of (General) election/biggest partyLeader is Prime Minister/Ministers make up CabinetRuns the countrySuggest laws/taxes etc	[3]		
1(a)(ii)	<p>State three facts about:</p> <p>The opposition</p> <p>1 mark for each correct fact relating to the term Opposition e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Other political parties who did not win electionCan be more than one partyShadows the governmentChallenges/alternative ideas/policies	[3]		
1(b)(i)	<p>Study Fig. A and answer the questions that follow.</p> <div><p style="text-align: center;">Different Types of Elections</p><table><tr><td><p>1. First Past the Post</p><p>Used in Great Britain. Each constituency has one seat. Voters vote for the candidate that they want. The candidate with the most votes wins.</p></td><td><p>2. The Single Transferable Vote</p><p>Constituencies have more than one seat. Voters list candidates in their order of preference. A target number of votes are required. Candidates are removed until the correct number is elected.</p></td></tr></table></div> <p>State two differences between the two types of elections in Fig. A</p> <p>Any two of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Winning – target/first past the postSeats – many/oneCandidates – eliminated/not	<p>1. First Past the Post</p> <p>Used in Great Britain. Each constituency has one seat. Voters vote for the candidate that they want. The candidate with the most votes wins.</p>	<p>2. The Single Transferable Vote</p> <p>Constituencies have more than one seat. Voters list candidates in their order of preference. A target number of votes are required. Candidates are removed until the correct number is elected.</p>	[2]
<p>1. First Past the Post</p> <p>Used in Great Britain. Each constituency has one seat. Voters vote for the candidate that they want. The candidate with the most votes wins.</p>	<p>2. The Single Transferable Vote</p> <p>Constituencies have more than one seat. Voters list candidates in their order of preference. A target number of votes are required. Candidates are removed until the correct number is elected.</p>			
1(b)(ii)	<p>State two similarities of the two types of elections in Fig. A</p> <p>Any two of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Both have constituenciesBoth have electionsBoth have candidates	[2]		

Section A: Issues of Citizenship		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1(c)	<p>Political systems are not all the same. One important difference is the protection given to individual freedom. Explain how this protection may differ in a dictatorship and a democracy.</p> <p>In your answer you could refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance of the media • the role of the police and courts • freedom of speech • the right to protest and oppose <p>[0 marks] No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p> <p>Level 1: [1-2 marks] Candidate offers general assertion about individual freedom in a dictatorship e.g. it is a police state with no rights/ democracy e.g. individuals have rights which are protected etc. For top of level candidate attempts to develop example given.</p> <p>Level 2: [3-5 marks] Candidate either gives examples of infringement of individual freedom through censorship, lack of equality before the law, limits on personal freedom etc. or examples of protection of individual freedom through free press, equality before the law, freedom of speech, religion, association etc.</p> <p>Level 3: [5-8 marks] Candidate uses both examples from L2</p> <p>Level 4: [9-10 marks] As L3 but candidate attempts to compare/relate the examples to reach the top of level.</p>	[10]
Question 1 Total		[20]

Section B: Economic and Industrial Issues		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
2(a)(i)	<p>State three facts about:</p> <p>Primary production</p> <p>1 mark for each correct fact relating to the term Primary production e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with the products of nature/mining/fishing/farming etc Producing raw materials/food/minerals Supplier to Secondary producers 	[3]
2(a)(ii)	<p>State three facts about:</p> <p>Secondary production.</p> <p>1 mark for each correct fact relating to the term Secondary production e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing Uses primary production to make things Food producer/car producer/factory 	[3]
2(b)(i)	<p>Study Fig. B and answer the question that follows.</p> <p>Fig. B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Trade Union Aims</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Trade unions aim to obtain for workers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved wages and reduced working hours. Improved working conditions. Full employment and national prosperity. Job security. Benefits for members who are sick, retired or on strike Improved social security schemes such as unemployment, sickness benefit and pensions. A say in government. A role in company decisions. A reasonable share of the profits of the company Improved public and social services. </div> <p>State two aims which a trade union would negotiate with an employer.</p> <p>Any two correct from:</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>8</p>	[2]

Section B: Economic and Industrial Issues		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
2(b)(ii)	<p>State two aims which a trade union would campaign for with the government.</p> <p>Any two correct from:</p> <p>3</p> <p>5</p> <p>7</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p>	
2(c)	<p>Business activity can be organised in a number of different ways. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of any two ways of organising business activity.</p> <p>In your answer you could refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sole trader • Partnership • Franchise • Limited Company <p>[0 marks]</p> <p>No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p> <p>Level 1:</p> <p>[1-2 marks] Candidate offers general assertion about one way of organising business activity e.g.:</p> <p>Sole Trader works alone and takes all profit</p> <p>Partnership at least two people/more resources/shared work</p> <p>Franchise buy into national operation e.g. KFC/Burger King/Cartridge World</p> <p>Limited Company/ limit to how much you can lose</p> <p>Level 2:</p> <p>[3-5 marks] Candidate either gives a developed example of one way of organising business activity e.g.:</p> <p>Sole Trader works alone and takes all profit/also has all liability/no one to share work</p> <p>Partnership at least two people/more resources/shared work/also has shared profits/has to take partners' views into account</p> <p>Franchise buy into national operation e.g. KFC/Burger King/Cartridge World/good support/but some profit lost/product decided elsewhere/expensive to buy in</p> <p>Limited Company/ limit to how much you can lose</p> <p>or gives two undeveloped examples of ways of organising business activity</p> <p>Level 3:</p> <p>[6-8 marks] Candidate gives two developed examples as in L2</p> <p>Level 4:</p> <p>[9-10 marks] As L3 but candidate attempts to compare/relate the examples to reach the top of level.</p>	[10]
Question 2 Total		[20]

Section C: Environmental Issues																
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark														
3(a)(i)	<p>State three facts about: Industrialisation;</p> <p>1 mark for each correct fact relating to the term Industrialisation e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changing from farming to factories• Move away from land to towns• Impact on environment• Impact on living conditions and health	[3]														
3(a)(ii)	<p>State three facts about: Conservation.</p> <p>1 mark for each correct fact relating to the term Conservation e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attempt to not waste anything• Realisation that resources are finite• Impact on environment• Impact of ignoring conservation	[3]														
3(b)(i)	<p>Study Fig. C and answer the question that follows.</p> <p>Fig. C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conflict over the use of National Parks</p> <table><tr><th>Problems</th><th>Possible solutions</th></tr><tr><td>Problem A</td><td>Areas fenced off</td></tr><tr><td>Footpaths worn away</td><td>Car parks, park and ride schemes.</td></tr><tr><td>Problem B</td><td>Provision of picnic areas and bins</td></tr><tr><td>Parking on narrow lanes and verges</td><td>Redirect visitors to other attractions</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>New routes, artificial surfaces laid</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Close road at certain times of year</td></tr></table> <p>State two possible solutions for Problem A</p> <p>Problem A any two correct from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Areas fenced off;• new routes;• artificial surfaces laid.	Problems	Possible solutions	Problem A	Areas fenced off	Footpaths worn away	Car parks, park and ride schemes.	Problem B	Provision of picnic areas and bins	Parking on narrow lanes and verges	Redirect visitors to other attractions		New routes, artificial surfaces laid		Close road at certain times of year	[2]
Problems	Possible solutions															
Problem A	Areas fenced off															
Footpaths worn away	Car parks, park and ride schemes.															
Problem B	Provision of picnic areas and bins															
Parking on narrow lanes and verges	Redirect visitors to other attractions															
	New routes, artificial surfaces laid															
	Close road at certain times of year															

Section C: Environmental Issues		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
3(b)(ii)	<p>State two possible solutions for Problem B.</p> <p>Problem B any two correct from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car parks; • park and ride schemes; • close roads at certain times of year 	[2]
3(c)	<p>Recent human activity is increasingly blamed for a rise in world temperatures. In the twentieth century temperatures rose by 0.5C; in the twenty first century it is estimated that temperatures will rise between 1.5C and 4.5C. Explain how this global warming will affect human beings.</p> <p>In your answer you could refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of global warming • Effects of global warming on the environment • Attempts to control global warming • Problems with attempts to control global warming <p>[0 marks] No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p> <p>Level 1: [1-2 marks] Candidate offers general statement about global warming or responds to one of the prompts e.g.: Global warming is caused by greenhouse gasses An effect of global warming could be a rise in sea level/floods/extreme weather Reducing Co2 is one way of stopping global warming/cars/ planes/ power stations Some scientists/countries are not convince about global warming/its natural</p> <p>Level 2: [3-5 marks] Candidate either gives developed examples of at least two of the above in L1 or 3 or more generalised examples from L1</p> <p>Level 3: [6-8 marks] Candidate attempts to give a balanced view of at least 3 areas</p> <p>Level 4: [9-10 marks] Candidate attempts to discuss the validity of views on global warming backed by reasoned argument</p>	[10]
Question 3 Total		[20]

Section D: Religious and Moral Issues		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
4(a)(i)	<p>State three facts about: God</p> <p>1 mark for each correct fact relating to the term God e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supreme being/Creator • A being to be worshipped • A lawgiver • A person or a force? • One God or many 	[3]
4(a)(ii)	<p>State three facts about: Faith</p> <p>1 mark for each correct fact relating to the term Faith e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief in a supreme being/creator • God gives meaning to existence • Prayer/miracles 	[3]
4(b)(i)	<p>Study Fig. D and answer the question that follows.</p> <p>Fig. D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Attitudes to Issues of Belief</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: 80%;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All life is sacred • All forms of artificial contraception are unacceptable • People should always consider the needs of others • Euthanasia is acceptable • Animal experimentation is reasonable • People have a responsibility to look after the environment </div> <p>Using Fig. D, state two views with which most world religions would agree.</p> <p>Any two correct from:</p> <p>1 3 6</p>	[2]
4(b)(ii)	<p>Using Fig. D, state two views with which most world religions would disagree.</p> <p>Any two correct from:</p> <p>2 4 5</p>	[2]

Section D: Religious and Moral Issues		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
4(c)	<p>Rituals connected with birth are important to most religious people. Explain the importance of the beliefs and practices of one world religion.</p> <p>In your answer you could refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ceremonies the role of parents religious buildings symbols <p>[0 marks] No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p> <p>Level 1: [1-2 marks] Candidate offers general statement about baptism or responds to one of the prompts. (See attached notes)</p> <p>Level 2: [3-5 marks] Candidate either gives developed examples of at least two of the Prompts or 3 or more generalised examples from the prompts.</p> <p>Level 3: [6-8 marks] Candidate attempts to give a balanced view of at least 3 areas</p> <p>Level 4: [9-10 marks] Candidate attempts to discuss the totality of beliefs and practices on baptism backed by reasoned argument</p>	[10]
Question 4 Total		[20]

Rituals connected with birth/baptism.

Christianity

- Baptism symbolises the washing away of sin
- Baptism symbolises a new life
- Baptism for infants—parents/godparents make promises The sign of the cross is made on the baby in holy water. Usually takes place over a font. A candle may be lit.

Judaism

- Brit Milah – the covenant of the circumcision – done at 8 days – boys only – are named.
- Redemption of the first-born – at 30 days father “buys back” first boy from priesthood.
- Jewish girls receive their names on the Sabbath following their birth.

Islam

- The first word a child should hear is Allah. As soon as it is born the call to prayer is whispered in its ear.
- Agiga – the naming ceremony. Takes place at 7 days. Child’s head is shaved and a donation of gold/silver weighing the same is given to the poor. Sacrifice of one sheep or goat for a girl two for a boy. The child is then named
- Boys are circumcised.

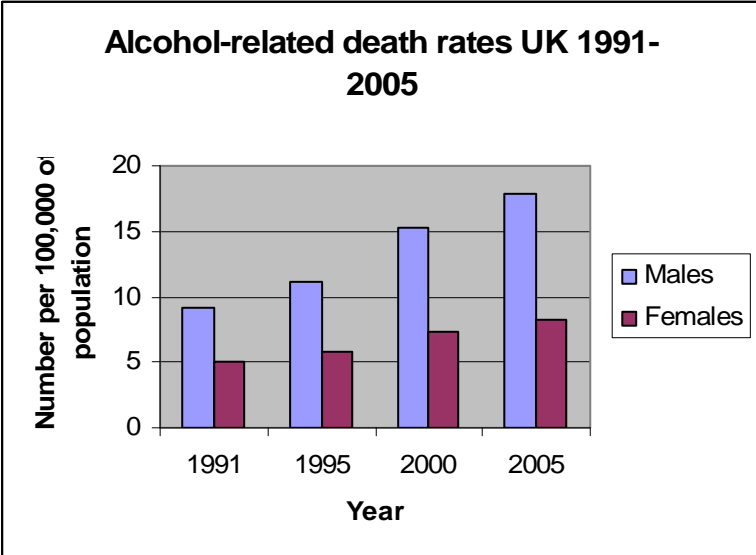
Hinduism

- There are a number of samskaras (ceremonies). Three are carried out before the child is born to protect the baby and mother. The fourth is washing the baby as soon as it is born. A sacred symbol is written on the baby’s tongue and a symbolic mark is made on the forehead.

- The name giving ceremony is on the 11th or 12th day. The name is kept secret. Scarlet threads are tied to the baby as protection and a piece of gold is given for good fortune.
- For boys the final ceremony is the first haircut. Not all the hair is cut off; a small tuft is left at the front.

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Section E: Issues of Health and Welfare

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark																											
5(a)(i)	<p>Study Fig. E and F and answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>Fig. E</p> <div><p>Alcohol-related death rates UK 1991-2005</p><table border="1"><caption>Alcohol-related death rates UK 1991-2005</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Males (per 100,000)</th><th>Females (per 100,000)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1991</td><td>9.0</td><td>5.0</td></tr><tr><td>1995</td><td>11.0</td><td>6.0</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>15.0</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>2005</td><td>18.0</td><td>8.5</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <p>Fig. F</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Drug Group</th><th>Effects</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Narcotics</td><td>Immediate effect can be calming or stimulating. Dulls the ability to feel pain Marked exhaustion when wears off</td></tr><tr><td>Barbiturates</td><td>All are poisonous. Can produce drunken behaviour. Sometimes the user lapses into a coma and dies.</td></tr><tr><td>Amphetamines</td><td>Intoxification often followed by exhaustion depression and paranoia.</td></tr><tr><td>Cannabis</td><td>Immediate effect often depends on what the user wants.</td></tr><tr><td>Hallucinogens</td><td>Hallucinations, changes in sensory perception, panic, impaired judgement.</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Using Fig. E state the sex most likely to die of alcohol related disease; Males/Men (AO2)</p>	Year	Males (per 100,000)	Females (per 100,000)	1991	9.0	5.0	1995	11.0	6.0	2000	15.0	7.5	2005	18.0	8.5	Drug Group	Effects	Narcotics	Immediate effect can be calming or stimulating. Dulls the ability to feel pain Marked exhaustion when wears off	Barbiturates	All are poisonous. Can produce drunken behaviour. Sometimes the user lapses into a coma and dies.	Amphetamines	Intoxification often followed by exhaustion depression and paranoia.	Cannabis	Immediate effect often depends on what the user wants.	Hallucinogens	Hallucinations, changes in sensory perception, panic, impaired judgement.	[1]
Year	Males (per 100,000)	Females (per 100,000)																											
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Hallucinogens	Hallucinations, changes in sensory perception, panic, impaired judgement.																												

Section E: Issues of Health and Welfare		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
5(a)(ii)	Using Fig. F state a drug group which is poisonous. Barbiturates (AO2)	[1]
5(b)	<p>'Alcohol should be classified as a dangerous drug. It affects more people than illegal drugs and can be lethal.'</p> <p>Do you agree? Explain your answer using information from Figs E and F as well as from your own studies.</p> <p>In your answer you could refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the reasons alcohol is legal the similarities between alcohol and dangerous drugs the arguments in favour of classifying alcohol as a dangerous drug the arguments in against classifying alcohol as a dangerous drug <p>In this answer there eight marks for AO2. These should be awarded as follows:</p> <p>[0 marks] No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p> <p>Level 1: [1-2 marks] Candidate implicitly uses the Figs to help construct their answer.</p> <p>Level 2: [3-4 marks] Candidates refer to information in the Figs, without using direct quotes, to support their answer.</p> <p>Level 3: [5-6 marks] Candidates draw some relevant information from the Figs, quoting it as evidence, in specific parts of their answer.</p> <p>Level 4: [7-8 marks] Candidates draw extensively on relevant information from the Figs and quote it in context to support their argument in throughout their answer.</p> <p>In this answer, there are ten marks for AO1. These should be awarded as follows</p> <p>[0 marks] No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p> <p>Level 1: [1-2 marks] Candidate offers a simple statement in relation to the question e.g. both alcohol and drugs cause problems but alcohol is acceptable.</p> <p>Level 2: [3-4 marks] Candidate makes a valid, but limited explanation of arguments for or against the question e.g. alcohol has been legal for a long time/most people who use it do not have problems/why should the majority suffer for the minority/drugs have always been illegal OR alcohol is only legal because it has been used for a long time/if it were invented today it would be made illegal</p> <p>Level 3: [5-6 marks] Candidate makes a valid, but limited explanation of arguments for and against the question e.g. Makes both sides of the argument outlined in Level 2</p> <p>Level 4: [7-8 marks] Candidate addresses the anomalies implicit in the legal/illegal argument but makes no decision/conclusion.</p>	

Section E: Issues of Health and Welfare

5(b)	Level 5: [9-10 marks] As for level 4 but candidate concludes with a balanced personal judgement, supported by the essay, on the question posed.	[18]
Question 5 Total		[20]
Paper Total		[100]

SPECIMEN

Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1(a)(i)	3	0	0	3
1(a)(ii)	3			3
1(b)(i)	2			2
1(b)(ii)	2			2
1(c)	10			10
2(a)(i)	3			3
2(a)(ii)	3			3
2(b)(i)	2			2
2(b)(ii)	2			2
2(c)	10			10
3(a)(i)	3			3
3(a)(ii)	3			3
3(b)(i)	2			2
3(b)(ii)	2			2
3(c)	10			10
4(a)(i)	3			3
4(a)(ii)	3			3
4(b)(i)	2			2
4(b)(ii)	2			2
4(c)	10			10
5(a)(i)	0	1		1
5(a)(ii)	0	1		1
5(b)	10	8		18
Totals	90	10	0	100